## Business Notices.

NOTHING LIKE IT!!

Rhodes's Fever and Agas Cure is all 20 c. I think there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the Agas. Please send four dozen, and find enclosed amount due from me.

CAMERID 18, 0., Jan. 3, 1856.

All that we have sold has done very well.

NYCE & MATHEWS.

SAGINAW CITY, Mich , Jan. 1856.
The Fever and Ague Cure has given very general entisfaction
Jay SMITH.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Jan. 3, 1856. Your medicine has worked like a charm—untel myself at far Hy, and not one bottle falled out of the first aix doors sold-far Hy, and not one bottle falled out of the first aix doors sold-

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1836.
Your medicine is sold and used with success.
HOUGHTON & LOUGHMILLER.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 8, 1856. Your medicine has given good satisfaction.
ALBERT PERECK.

MONROE, Mich., Jan. 5, 1855.
Your Ague Cure has given entire satisfaction to the many whate used it.
W. W. CLARKE & Co.

Savanan, Ga., Jan. 1, 1856.
Your Ague Cure has overcome all prejudices by its merits an given satisfaction. A gentleman just called who has been full cored by only one bottle and desired me to recommend it averybody. I shall do all I can in its sale. W. A. HAVLES.

PLYMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 4, 18%.

A PERMANENT CURE is the great thing, and that your medicine has performed on myself, my son and several of my sequentsnee to whom I have recommended it.

Rev. A. C. Dubots. Fight, Mich., Jan. 2, 1855.

Your cure is all sold and restored many to health.

W. J. B. CLARK.

OBERLIN, O., Dec. 31, 1855.

All I have sold has given satisfaction. H. A. Buxce.

Toxawanda, N. Y., Jan, I. 1851.

All parties in this place who have used your Gure recommon it very highly.

H. B. STANLEY. very highly.

FREDERICKERURG, Va., Dec. 31, 1855.

All that have used the Cure speak very highly in its praise.

JOHNSTON & CO.

Owosso, Mich., Jan. 7, 1551.

The Ague Cure is all sold but one bottle, and has given and faction in every case. It has gained a reputation for real mention will stend and insure its sale.

A. Russell.

ALEON, Illinois, Jan. 7, 1856.

The Ague Cure has proved an excellent remedy for Feverar Ague, and was very effectual in restoring to health those a flicted with prestration and general debility, complaints very frequentin the West. It will sail well as it is now introduced an its good qualities known.

J. WILLIAMS.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1856.
Your medicine is a good one, and as the price puts it within the reach of all, I think it must sell wherever Ague prevails. have great confidence in it, having closely watched its operation, and in every instance it had the desired effect, giving entry a "isfaction. Please send a further supply. A. Hass.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10, 1856.

The medicine gave good satisfaction. J. G. COFFIN & CO. Sufffice, III., Jan. 12, 1856.
It is a safe article and will ere long become very popular.
J. C. Niles.

Lapene, Incl., Jan. 12, 1856. nrouse, and all who have use W. Vincent. Your medicine is fast getting in the recommend it very highly.

ROCKFORT, Ind., Jan. 7, 1856.

I warranted all "no cure, no pay," but it gave very good eatin faction to all.

Isaac Gillett. Your medicine has given satisfaction. ALEXANDER & Co.

Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1856. Se far as heard from it has given good satisfaction. EASTHAN & WESTGOTT.

Barsrot, Ind., Jan. 21, 1856.

I was compelled to start the medicine on the terms, 'no cure mode pay" but not one bottle came back. The people here mode him that your Ague Cure stands the highest of any that ever has been in this place; and I fully believe that it is the asfest and best family Ague medicine that is now in use. It is now a cach article with me.

A. Lovejoy.

Baltimore, 12th Mo. 20, 1855.

Thy medicine has preved to be a good one, and the many we have supplied speak very highly of it. We know of a case where three in one family were cured by a single bottle.

E. H. STARLER & Co. The above is only a small part of the testimony voluntarily

The above is only a small part of a given by Southern and Western merchants who have no interest in speaking anything but the EXACT FRUTH. I omit their orders and promises of large sales next season; all that AGUE SUFFERERS want to know is, what Rhoder's Fever and Ague Cure is

Eas want to know is, what Rhoden's Fever and Ague Cure is able to do for them.

I can also say that a great many of my largest customers are those who a year ago were refluctant even to take the cure on commission. They thought lis great claims and preliminate could not be realized; sow they indorse them all, and it will be moffeed that the letters of which I publish such harmonia quartities are always new and late dates—alrogather they would make than fill any newspaper and prove the fact of a greater success and sale than ever attended any other Ague Remedy.

THE CROWNING GLORY!

of the Cura is its Harshless character, which allows its free use as a preventive. This protected by neing a bottle or two during the warm and sickly season, not a man, woman or child in the United States would ever have a single attack of Fever and Ague, Billons or Yellow Fever, or any turn of disease arising from the atmospheric poison Malanta, to which the Cura is a FERFECT ANTIOUTE.

The certificate of the celebrated Chemist, J. R. Chilton, o New York, in proof of its perfect imposence, is attached to every bottle.

It is also uncertailed for quick and permanent effects as a

It is also unequalled for quick and permanent effects as a RESTORATIVE, giving new life and strength to all whose coust tutions have been shattered or weakened by Ague or Biliou, discusses, night sweats, langour and debility, or any kind of in

ance or dissipation. Jas. A. RHODES, Proprietor, WHOLESALE AGENTS—Baltimore, E. H. STABLINE & CO.; Chicago, BARCLAY BROTHERS; Cincinned, JOHN D. PARK; St. Louis, H. BLAKSLEY, Milwankee, GREENE & BUTTON; New-Yorkens, J. WRIGHT & CO. New-York, A. P. CLARE, Agent, No. 57 John-st., and sold by all the principal Druggists in New-York and throughout the United States.

MUSLIN DE LAINES .- 25 cases Printed and Plain De Laines will be offered this day at 1, a yard at

Toilet Quilts .- S. & M. E. Towle & Co. will offer, this day, 250 Toilet Quilts at \$2 each, wor h \$7 & COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Granders.

WET LINENS AND LONG CLOTHS.

OKONGE B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 250 Greenwich-st., will offer on Monday text: S cases yard wide Dispers 1/6, worth 2/6, 2 cases 4-1 frish Lines, 2/, 2/6, 3/, 4/, 5 cases English Long Cloths, 10/, worth 14/

Brillient Muslins, Towels, Table Linens, 160 dozen Napalns, 9, 47 dozen, worth 12. No. 270 Greenwichst., between Robinson and Murray sts.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. - We beg to inform all get up in our need superior style. In the new X oc. Nos. 250, 270 and 250 lines - a. co. War-

R. R. R.
WONDERFUL POWER OF THE E. R. R. REMNDILLS IN M. IPPING
THE BODY HEALTHY IND FIRST FROM PAIN.
BQUALIER THE CHRULSTION—REQUESTE THE SYSTEM.

BOW DISPASED ACTION & COMES EXPANAISHED AND THE

A great error has long parallel in the minds of medical men, "that impurity of the blood is the cause of discussed action." This is a serious mistake. It is a disturbance of the circulation, and the establishment of discussed action, that causes impurity of the blood.

The R. H. R. theory holds the truth of the above maximus of for, if a person be he a state of perfect health, each arror and vein must carry to said from the heart its allotted, proportion of blood, and when any set of vecsor relace, be the cause what it wein must carry to said from the hear its slighted proportion blood, and when any set of versels release, (see the case what may,) is carry their propertion the intent of blood become demand up—in other words, a congestion takes place, given the properties of the control of t ful symptoms. Had he used Radway's Ready Relief when the concestion was setting in, as an application to the threat, and swallowed a dose of the Regulators, by would have by the respective, said restored the regularity on the part of the liver, skin, bewels, &c., which had been becken to upon by the effects of the sore threat. Regularity being again established, the impure Niced is soon particle, and the threats on again established, the impure Niced is soon particle, and the threats on again equalized, and the health restored.

Possess this great power of Equations 1998.

And regulating all the organs of the body to a tabutal and healthy action.

Rathers to

And regulating all the organs of the body 10 to be well and healthy action.

Ratway's Rught stors possess properties that all other piles are deficient in, and are the only Pills in use that can be laked for any length of time schools weakneins the system. They always leave the system in a besilve condition—the Liver, Rowels, Heart, Pannerse, Kidneys and Schinregaler, and ready to discharge their several functions without recourse to min storal areans.

Every cose of Ranway's Rught syons that are taken will influence will fresh strength, and somet health to the weak and feeble body.

As a Passilve Party of the weak and feeble body.

One or two of Ranway's Rughtsvoics, will answer a better purpose than caster oil, contained pills, there pills, Lee's or Billieus pills, or any other catherine, bilietis, drastic purgatives, salts or seems. The Regulators will quickly open the bowels, force a natural passage, and will leave the whole system in a bealthy state.

COLD WEATHER .- Our assortment of warm Gloves, Under Shirts, Orawers, &c., will remain open duri the cold term; prices very low. Also, Mufflers, Travelli Shawle, Leggins, &c. IRA PEREGO & Sox, 61 Nassau et. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-All persons who

wish for information in regard to Sawing Machines an obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singra & Co.'s Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine inter-est. Cories samplied graffs L. M. HINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York. WIGS --- HAIR-DYE -- WIGS. -- BATCHELOR'S WIGS -- HARR-DIE
Wigs and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their
loose. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace
ful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest
and best stock in the world. If private rooms for applying his
famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 235 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-

Lan Proof Safe, with Hail's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1351, an Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-745, Silas C. Henriss & Co. Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Waterst., New York. PLATFORM SCALES, and every description of

Weighing Apparatus, for sale at wholesale and retail by PAIRRANKS & Co., No. 139 Broadway, New-York. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-DYSPEPSIA CURED.-Note need suffer while this truly invaluable remedy is at hand for their relief. As no stomach or liver complaint can long withstand their influence.

Mineral. Water from the Artesian Well, it. Catherine's, Canada West.—The use of this water in ages of Dysepoia, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrotilla, Sait Rheum, liseases of the Liver, and also those to which Females are able, has been sanctioned by physicians of the highest standies. In many of these diseases it is a specific. As a preventive action of a factor of the second of the sec

one at the Springs.

Having just received a supply, I am ready to furnish it to purchasers. Large bottles, \$11, small do., \$0 cents.

W. E. Thomerson, sole Agent for the Atlantic States.

No. 162 Pearlas. corner Courier & Enquirer building.

Also for sale by William K. Fowler. Buckeller and Stationer. No. 279 8th-ar., and Mrs. Thompson, No. 53 Cliffet. New York.

General Agent for Philadelphia—RICHARD B. JONES, No. 77 Dock-st.

W. H. Barcock, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 24; Fulton-st., Agent for Brooklyn.

THE METROPOLITAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 108 Brondway.

Corner of Fine-st.

Cach Capital, \$300.000.

JAMES LOSIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSEURY, Secretary.

# New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

The Tribune for California.

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for Cal fornia. Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers: Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The United States Mail steamship Illinois for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Mails for California and other parts of the Pecific will close at 1 o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers roady for mailing can be

had at the counter in the publication office This Morning. Price 6 cents.

### DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 4.—The action of the Naval Retiring Board was the subject of discussion during the greater pertion of the session. Some internal improvement bills were introduced, and the Finance Committee instructed to inquire whether small Spanish coins could not be prefitably withdrawn from circulation. Ad-

House, Feb. 4 .- The Members were sworn in, and the usual messages sent to the President and the Senate. Gen. Cullom of Tennessee was then chosen Clerk by 126 to 87. After drawing for seats the House adjourned.

The weather was terribly cold yesterday, not only here, but all over the country, as our dispatches show.

A painful disaster occurred in our harbor yesterday in the sinking of a brig in the ice, whereby a number of persons lost their lives. The particulars, with other marine news, will be found in this morning's paper.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Mr. Dallas as Minister to the Court of St. James.

# A MORAL FOR THE OCCASION.

For one thing at least the present House of Representatives, in the midst of the exciting and protracted disorganization which it has experienced, deserves great credit. Its Members have forborne all violence and outrage, so far as their own conduct was concerned. They have been in quasi session now for quite two months, debating and acting upon a most provocative topic, with the excitement all over the nation running high, under circumstances calculated to exhaust the patience and to irritate the passions of men, and for a part of the time in nightly conclave, and yet no serious personal altercation has ensued, and no assault been committed. With the exception of the attack of the intoxicated Member from Arkausas on Mr. Greeley, which took place out of the House, there has been no resort to violence, nor any threat

This is, perhaps, little to say in favor of a legislative body, elected for purposes of deliberation, and net for the display of personal prowess-whose business it is to legislate rather than to fight. Yet. when we remember the many disgraceful scenes that are reported at nearly every exciting session of Congress, particularly at the close-when we know how apt the most self-restrained men are to lose their temper under incessant and long-contipued contests-and, above all, when we recall the debauchery which is certain to accompany the gathering of this assemblage at nightwe might concede to the present Congress

a great deal of moderation and self-control. The causes of its wearying delay are not such as will commend the House to the good opinion of the constituency; but its deportment, apart from these, has been infinitely better than what we expected, and entitles it to the thanks of all patriots. No question that arises among us is more pregnant with as imesities, nor arouses more prejudices or bristles with more terrors, fancied or real, than that of Slavery, and the determination of one of its chief is ues, as penceably as we have recently witnessed, is a fact to be pondered.

But there is a reason for this which we take leave to suggest, and which is nothing more nor less, as we believe, than the presence of so large and determined a body of Republicans in the House. Had they been less strong or less united, they would, without being utterly insignificant, have exposed themselves and their country to the most trying insults. The friends of the Administration and and of Slavery would have ridden over them, booted and sparred, or bullied them to the heart's content of the most inveterate rowdy. But, seeing how numerous and how firm they were, it was deemed best to settle the difficulty in an amicable and truly legislative way. Nor can we suppose that the high moral tone of the Republicans -their sincere devotion to right-was destitute of

times an exhibition which commands the tacit, if not the open respect, of opponents.

There is a lesson in these facts, as we have before intimated, which extends beyond the immediate occasion. We see a Speaker opposed to the extension of Slavery chosen in the House without disorder, because the result was inevitable. The South and the party of the South submit with a good grace, because there was no alternative but submission. Even Mr. Aiken, the opposing candidate, solicited the privilege of conducting Mr. Banks to the chair, because he desired "to carry out the order of the House." Just so we shall see every other just and wise measure adopted with the same want of disturbance, if the friends of Freedem are equally unflinching and harmonious. While a question is in dispute-while the persons who are to set upon it may be influenced through their fears, all kinds of clamor and threat will be resorted to to shape the result; but when it is once known that the people have made up their mind and will put that mind in execution, the veriest fire-enter begins to roar you as gently as the sucking dove. All the loud-mouthed cries of disunion will end as the pertinacious clamor against Mr. Banks has ended, after a single stern decision of the North. The show of a good stiff backbone is a marvelous quieter of your bobadils. It has all the efficacy that the mere suspicions of the existence of Sharp's rides at Lawrence had upon the confident borderers of Missouri, who sang loud in the onset, but came away singing exceedingly small at last.

KANE AND WILLIAMSON.

We referred the other day to a bill introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania to change the venue of the civil suit brought by Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane for false imprisonment. This bill proposes to transfer the suit from Delaware County, where the writ was served, to Philadelphia. It appears, from an article in The Philadelphia Sun, which we publish in another column, that this bill is grounded on a petition from Kane to that effect. It strikes us as rather a singular procedure, this application to the Legislature to interfere in a private suit by special legislation. Venues are sometimes changed by the Court itself on good reasons shown therefor, of which the most usual, if not the only one, is the impossibility of a fair trial in the county where the action is pending. For a Legislature to interfere in this matter seems to us an intrusion into the Judicial department, and, to say the least, of very questionable constitutionality.

Since the bill was reported, Williamson has put in a remonstrance against it, which remonstrance has drawn out from The Pennsylvanian, the organ of the Administration, of the slaveholders and of Judge Kane, a very characteristic article, which we also publish. The Pennsylvanian, as it appears to us, in its attempts to damage Williamson and to prevent the Legislature from listening to his remonstrance, unwittingly lets the cat out of the bag, betraying in one and the same paragraph the reason why a change of venue is desired, fully justifying Williamson and his counsel for having brought the suit in Delaware County instead of Philadelphia, and affording the most sufficient reason why the venue should not be changed. "Were the suit "tried in this city," says The Pennsylvanian, "it would be hard to find twelve men outside of the noisy little squad that talks treason at Sansom street Hall, who would not hiss the plaintiff out of " Court." Now, if such is the state of feeling in the City of Philadelphia toward the plaintiff, was he not abundantly justified in bringing his suit in a county where he might at least hope to be heard, instead of being silenced as summarily as he was by Judge Kane himself, met with hisses,

and driven out of court ? Not only by The Pennsylvanian's own showing does a most violent prejudice exist in Philadelphia against Williamson, but there is not the least dan. ger that Judge Kane is likely to suffer any injustice in consequence of the trial being had in Delaware County. "The law," so The Pennsylvanian declares, " has been already settled beyond con-"troversy or cavil by the Judges of our Supreme "Courts, and whatever may be done in Delaware County, must come up for revision before them." Very well, and why not let it come up before them for revision in the regular course of law, instead of interpesing to prevent it, removing the case by special and extraordinary legislation, into a county in which, by The Pennsylvanian's own confession, it would be hard to find a Jury "that would "not hiss the plaintiff out of court ?" "On "the same side," that is to say the side of Judge Kane, so The Pennsylvanian continues, " is "the judgment of every right-minded man." If such be fact, is it not perfectly safe to let the case be tried in Delaware County where it is pending ! Does The Pennsylvanian, not content with its abuse of Williamson and his friends, mean to assert that there are no "right-minded men" in Delaware County ! It is very easy for such a print to make such assertions; but the Legislature will do well to hesitate a moment before they are driven into

indersing it. The attempt to prove that the Delaware County Judge has already prejudged the case, is, if possible, still more extraordinary. The Pennsylvanian is inclined to think, though by no means certain of it. that during the trial of the negroes who assaulted Judge Kane, this Delaware County Judge was sitting on the Bench of the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions as a spectator of that trial-which fact, if it was fact, or indeed whether it was a fact or not, The Pennsylvanian, by a species of occult reasoning peculiar to itself, converts into evidence of a prejudice which would endanger an impartial trial to Judge Kane," and a sufficient reason for transferring the case to a county where . . it would be hard to find twelve men" who would not hiss the plaintiff out of Court."

If The Pennsylvanian really believed as it pre tends, that the law is so very clear on Judge Kane' side, and that his conduct is supported by the judgment of every right-minded man, it would hardly appeal with such earnestness to the Legislature to interfere by an extraordinary act to remove the case into a county where, by its own statement, it is impossible for the plaintiff to expect anything like impartiality. This evident anxiety to get a jury that "would hiss the plaintiff out of Court," looks to us very much like an indisposition that it is asking a most extraordinary thing, The Pennsylvanian appeals to the Legislature in a tone and in a style that ought to put its Members on their guard. "It has been the fortune of our party," says that journal, "at times to suffer from timerous counsels and half-way friends. Let it not be that this Winter is to add

appeal to the Legislature to interfere in a suit brought by a private citizen to test his rights as against the judicial officer of another jurisdiction? The appeal, in fact, is not to the Legislature, but only to "our party" in the Legislature, who are invoked to make this a party question, and to act upon it, not with judicial calmness and for the ends of justice, but to improve this opportunity of showing what thorough-going partisans they are. For our part, we have too much respect for the Legislature of Penns, lvania, whatever party may have a majority in it, to be willing to believe that it will listen for a mement to so base and scandalous an appeal.

## MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

We published an article some time since on Massachusetts politics, exposing a plot now on foot in that State-a sort of tripartite treaty of bargain and sale between Governor Gardner of the first part, the late Whig party of Massachusetts of the second part, and the Pierce Whigs of the third part, of which the object and intent is as follows: First, Governor Gardner (in case he cannot do better and is the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Know-Nothings) is to transfer and make over to the parties of the second and third part, the Know-Nothing party and all its appurtenances in consideration of an understanding and agreement by the parties of the second and third part, that they will continue him, the said Gardner, in office as Governor, or make him United States Senator. Second: The parties of the second part to transfer themselves bodily-the agreement is understood to say nothing about souls, in accordance with that well-known maxim, de minimis non curat lex-to the Hunker-Kansas-Nebraska-Pierce party, and to support Pierce or any other nominee of the Cincinnati Convention for the Presidency. Third: The parties of the third part in consideration of this transfer to allow the parties of the second part a share of the State Offices.

The exposure of this plot, as was to be expect. ed, has put some of the Boston papers into a parox? ism of rage, highly gratifying, we dare say, to their readers, by way of contrast to the exceeding dullness by which those prints are in general distinguished. Had Mr. Gardner proposed to come back to the Whigs in the mere character of a predigal son, we doubt much whether they would have been inclined to kill the fatted calf, and much less to knock their own brains out in his favor: but as he promises to bring with him all or part of the swine with whom he has lately been feeding, and to admit the poor officeless Whigs to a fair share of the husks, that puts the case on quite different grounds; and the rage and malice of those expectants, at the idea that premature exposure may defeat the proposed arrangement, has put them into a passion that we trust will do them good. Anger is as natural as laughter, and an occasional fit of the former is not without its use.

As Mr. Attorney-General Clifford is believed to have a great hand in this plot, we were led by that conviction to go a little into his antecedents. Writing from memory, and at a distance from documents, we appear to have fallen into a few chrenological errors with respect to that gentleman's political history, over which a great clamor is made-quite a common place expedient, and such as might very reasonably be expected from the journals referred to, for drawing off attention from the real point at issue. The past political history of Mr. Clifford is not of the slightest consequence except as it bears upon his connection with the plot between him, Gardner and the Hunkers to put the Know-Nothings into their pockets; and, touching that plot, we do not observe that these loud-mouthed participators in it have a single word to say. We have sent for the documents, and may shortly produce satisfactory proof that the only things stated by us as to Mr. Clifford's past political career, which we of the slightest importance to the issue-viz., that he has been a political trimmer, and that his conduct in the Sims case disgraced himself and belittled his office and his State, are true to the letter. As to our chronological errors touching the incidents of his political progress, we shall correct those too, and we do not doubt that this correction will enable u to threw additional light on his political characterthe only thing about him as to which we have

printed a word of censure. That other persons as well as ourselves are aware of the danger that combinations may be made in Massachusetts which will give its Presidential vote to the Democrats is evident from an article in The Herald of Saturday on Presidential candidates. Though, as is well known, very hostile to Pierce, that journal, while it denies that he can get any other Northern State, admits that it is possible he may carry Massachusetts. The contingency alluded to is doubtless the consummation of the plot which we have attempted to expose, and the existence and danger of which is well known to others as well as to us, however it may be the interest of the parties concerned in it to throw dust into the eyes of the Massachusetts public.

### THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE. The Annual Communication of the Mayor to the Common Council was sent in last night. Its inor-

dinate length compels us to reduce it to a threecolumn synopsis, as the whole document, in any readable type, would cover three pages of THE TRIBUNE. It presents few points of interest to the present century-most of its important recommendations taking to a very distant future for their realization. Mr. Wood is anxious to fortify the city by enormous works on Long Island; wants expenses reduced, but not at the sacrifice of our high destiny, whatever that may be; charges a great proportion of our burden upon the Free-School system of the State; says we are eight and a half millions in debt beyond our present resources; goes in for a system of permanent stone piers, and for doing anything at any expense that will make Commerce the king and New-York the seat of his power, with Free Trade for his scepter. He explains the foreign pauper business, which gave so much trouble last Summer, and wants stringent measures to prevent the importation of such persons, but still desires the arrival of any number of honest immigrants. He wants to establish a new Sanitary Pelice, and to abelish the present City Inspectors Department: wants strict quarantines, and a free use of Croton to wash the gutters, but salt water, or none, on the streets. He favors early improveto run the risk of a fair trial. Conscious | ment of the upper part of the island, in order to prevent the migration of our citizens. The Harlem River should be made navigable, the new reservoir pushed shead, and the Central Park at once laid out. The Police has been much improved, and he thinks more may be gained; but it must be by giving him unlimited centrel over the Department. Street opening expense is a grievance too intolerable to be R. H. R. Office, No. 162 Faltenest, up stairs. Office hours for Raboway & Co.

| Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | A noble and manly stand upon principle is at all | Is not this a very becoming tone in which to | Commission to do away with the horde of Assessment of the crisis | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | Its influence in the quiet adjustment of this crisis. | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | 'to this melancholy experience of our weakness.' | 'to this melancholy experience of our weak

sors, Collectors, Counselors, Inspectors, and other leeches who make uncarned fortunes under the present system. The Markets he would abolish altegether, giving full permission to all to sell good articles when, where, and as they pleased. He looks upon the Croton Water as our noblest blessing, and suggests means for conserving it and adding to the supply, chiefly by the introduction of meters, and the securing of the supply streams of Croton River. The cost of Litigation is another topic, on which he suggests that some plan be devised to make those who go to law pay the piper, and relieve the city from the heavy expense now incurred for the support of Courts. The message closes with a recapitulation of a hundred or more subjects for legislation sent by him to the Common Council last year, but not entertained by either body. Mr. Wood refers all to the present Boards, and looks for better luck.

#### MEXICO.

ent at Mexico, another chapter in that melancholy history of national decay and dissolution of which that country is the arena. The Government so lately established by a successful rising against the evil genius of the country, Santa Anna, is now in its turn assailed by multiplied sedition. Enemies spring np against it on every hand, like wild beasts seeking to get possession of the dying man whom it guards. The President, seeing no other resort, has appealed to the people, and purposes the universal arming of the National Guard; but it is difficult to see how that body can be relied on at such a crisis to sustain an Administration which, in the nature of the case, is selfish and imbecile. But the most singular feature of the whole imbroglio is that Alvarez, when he retired from the capital, after having resigned the Presidency, took with him a large quantity of warlike munitions and materials, and on his way home to his mountain fastnesses in Guerrero levied heavy forced loans upon one or two cities through which he passed. Our correspondent conjectures, with apparent justice, that the old chieftain-foreseeing that the country at large could not be raised out of the anarchy into which it has fallen, and which, indeed, has become chroniedetermined to have at least the means of saving his own province. In truth there seems to be nothing else to expect but the breaking up of the entire Republic into some half dozen fractions, each under the lead of some aspiring robber, who fights for the power of plundering all the others also.

The Boston Post, which, from its intimate relations to the Boston Custom-House, ought to be pretty good authority in these matters, makes the following semi-official announcement. But for that excess of modesty for which The Post is so remarkably distinguished, instead of confining its statement to Collectors only, it would have included at least naval officers, if not the long list of subordinates, who are perhaps entitled also to share in this eulegium upon the Collectors:

"Why are the collectors of the customs the most raiseworthy men we have? Because they never eglect to attend to their duties, their whole duties, d nothing but their duties."

The duties to which The Post refers consist in intriguing and electioneering in behalf of the renomination of Pierce by the Cincinnati Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Naval Committee of the Senate has formally decided to avoid the laber and responsibility involved n a thorough investigation of all the cases referred to them by the action of the late Board. An nquiry, such as would be required from the memorials already presented, would absorb every other business before and every public duty of that Committee until the day of adjournment, and even then it might be imperfectly completed. The Committee entertain an opinion, too, that this task is one which properly belongs to the Executive, who alone should be charged with the direct responsibility of correcting injustice on the part of the Board, as all promotions resulting from its decrees are nominated by him, and, it is to be presumed, with some knowledge of their fitness and propriety. In order, however, to provide some mode of re-

dress for cases of wrong and hardship, the Com-

tions of the Secretary of the Navy, given in reply to a specific call from them. They contemplate laws increasing the number of officers in each grade, and, as an alternative proposition, a direction to the President to reserve all the accruing vacancies caused by resignation, death, or otherwise, for the benefit of those now on the retired list who may be justly entitled to consideration. In addition to these plans the Committee have also another. originating with themselves, for the organization of a Revisory Board, to be so constituted that the most therough examination may be made into every individual case, allowing the fullest time and opportunity for accusation and defense, and requiring a record to be preserved of all the proceedings.

The opinion is entertained that of the two hundred officers placed on the reserved list, not more than one fourth of the number would court a rigid in vestigation. Hence the labors of the new Board would be much lighter than would appear from a

correction of error is the admitted purpose of each. and character of the service. No radical remedy in its omissions as well as its commissions. of the last Congress, as it certainly forecloses any

means of personal redress.

The congé of M. Sartiges, the French Minister here, has expired, and the Legation is still in the hands of the first Secretary and the Chancellor.

partment upon the Governor of Florida to raise three or more companies of volunteer troops for the suppression of alleged Indian "outrages," is but the beginning of the end. That movement will be expanded into a young war, with its long catalogue of consequent claims, and before the hundred warriors are removed or exterminated. score of millions will be registered on the books of the Treasury. There is too much reason to suppose this war is a matter of deliberate speculation, and contrived for no other purpose than to enrich a band of hungry adventurers who are willing to sacrifice innocent blood at the shrine of

We give to-day, in the letter of our correspond-

# FROM WASHINGTON.

NAVAL MATTERS-M. SARTIGES. WASHINGTON, Monda, Feb. 4, 1856.

mittee have now under consideration the sugges-

casual view of the subject.

These three plans admit in so many words that the Board did inflict some degree of injustice, for Nobedy denies the fact, while every one admits that the gereral reform must increase the efficiency of that sort can be attempted without slight injury aggregate good, however, ought to be more than a set off to any individual wrong, which may be capable of being remedied. The action of the Committee would seem to preclude all expectation of any act revoking the proceedings under the law

They report that M. Sartiges will resume his mission in the Spring, but the Government has received no such information from France. M. Sartiges rendered himself extremely unpopular in official as well as in private intercourse, and it is by no means improbable. Mr. Mason may have been requested to inform his Imperial Master that some other representative of Parisian manners would be more acceptable. Sartiges is a French snob, and a Count of some kind at that, and like all other suchs, he is despised, since contempt does not often rise to the dignity of hate. The authority conferred through the War De-

# THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC FELEGRAPH

DOINGS IN WASHINGTON. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856, Gen. Cullom was chosen Clerk to-day by the votes of nearly all the Republicans and most of the Southern Americans. The fact that he had fought the Nebraska bill to the last and lost his seat in Congress thereby, endeared him to the Anti-No. brasks men, who do not war upon the South nor proscribe men, but only defend the rights of the North against aggression. It was deemed wise not to risk the chance of a defeat on Gov. Reeder's case on a question of the comparative regularity of credentials, which is Whitfield's strong point, but to fight the battle only on the merits and that at the earliest moment. I know Democrats who will sustain Gov. Reeder's claim to the seat. I know no Republican who will oppose it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856.
To-day the acting Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Glambrenner, drew from the Treasury about \$80,000 in gold, which amount had been advanced by him to pay Members of the House, Mr. Speaker Banks having near midnight on Saturday signed drafts for that payers. \$230,000 are yet due to Members, and will be drawn for during the present week.

An Anti-Administration caucus was held at the Capitol to-night. John U. Pettit of Iudiana was the Chairman. Between eighty and ninety members were present, including Republicans and some Southern as well as Northern Americans. A large number of office-seekers were in outside attendance, anxiously inquiring as to the progress of the inside proceedings, prench S. Evans of Washington was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms; Capt. M. C. Darling of New-York, Doorkeeper: Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, Postmaster; and O. Follett, editor of The Ohio State Journal, Printer. It is understood that Col. Schouler, of The Cincinnali Gazette, is associated with this gentlemant. V. W. Smith of Syracuse, and Nathan of The Cincinnati Gazette, is associated with this gentleman. V. W. Smith of Syracuse, and Nathan argent, were his competitors.
The Senate to-day confirmed Mr. Dallas as Minister

The Senate to-day confirmed Mr. Dallas as almissed to England.

Mr. Cullom was elected Clerk of the Honse by the votes of all the Republicans present, except Messra. Billinghurst, Bliss, Brenton, Day, Holloway, Lester, Nicholis, Spinner, and Watson, combined with all the Americans present, excepting Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall, and Walker.

Judge Scarboro having recovered from his recent illness, the Court of Claims is again in session.

It is calculated that at least five hundred applicants for office under the House organization were in and about the Capitol to-day, while distant aspirants are operating through Congressional friends.

# XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Feb. 4, 1856, Petitions were presented from several Naval officen who felt aggrieved by the action of the Naval Retir-

ing Board.

Mr. TOOMBS said the Board should have kept a record to show they had not exceeded the jurisdiction conferred upon them. Wrong and injustice had been done by their decisions, and no act of his should saneon their proceedings.

Mr. CLAYTON defended the Board, but was willing.

to correct any errors they may have unintent

Mr. CLany errors they may have unintentionally to correct any errors they may have unintentionally committed.

The President and Secretary of the Navy have power to reverse the action of the Board, and unless it was shown that the Board had exceeded their jurisdiction, it was to be presumed they had not.

Mr. BENJAMIN contended that the Naval Boan had not exercised any jurisdiction, but simply gave their advice and opinion on matters before them.

Mr. BAYARD had no imputations to make against the Board; it was composed of honorable and meritorious men, but the law under which they acted was the most barbarous ever made by any legislature of any civilized country. He recommended the passage of an act authorizing a Revisory Board, to be composed mainly of civilians.

posed mainly of civilians.

Mr. CRITTENDEN believed it was perfectly com-

petent for Congress to utterly annul and abrogate the action of the Board, and make it as though it had never existed.

ver existed.

After further debate, the subject was postponed.

More bills were introduced, principally for interest Many bills were introduced, principally for interestimprovements; and one by Mr. ADAMS to extend he term of naturalization.
On motion of Mr. FISH, the Finance Committee

were instructed to inquire whether the smaller Spanish coin may not be removed from circulation, or have a value established by law to accord with their intrinsic value, and to avoid the fractional parts of a cent. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER administered the oath to support the Constitution of the United States to the members, the Representatives of each State advancing as their

names were called for that purpose.

The Delegates from the Territories were likewise sworn. When the name of Mr. Whitfield was called, Mr. GROW said, in deference to the wishes of his friends, he would not object to his being sworn.

He thought, however, that circumstances would warrant the withholding the oath. He hoped to be

warrant the withholding the Sate. He hoped to be heard some other time on the question.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio said that a constituent of his, a Kentuckian by birth, had been diabolically mandered in the most cowardly manner—having been she in the back, as he was credibly informed, by an officer under the pay of the General Government in Kanasa.

As objective to the administration of the oath to Mr.

As objecting to the administration of the oath to Mr.
Whitheld would only tend to greater confusion after
their excited struggle, he would not insist upon it.
On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE of Maine, a Committee was appointed to wait on the Senate and inform them that a quorum of the House had assem-bled; elected Mr. Banks Speaker, and was now ready bled; elected to business.

On motion of Mr. PENNINGTON, a Committee
On motion of Mr. penning with one of the Sense.

was appointed, in conjunction with one of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quo-rum of the two Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to

make.

Mr. THURSTON offered a resolution for the election
of a Clark by viva voce. Laid on the table by 100 A resolution, declaring William Cullom of Tennesse A resolution, declaring 7 maintenance of the Clerk of the House was adopted by 126 to 87.

As the Speaker administered the oath of office to Ir. Cullom, there were manifestations of approval in

the galleries.

The members then proceeded to select seats, in accordance with a resolution moved by Mr. Ball, that all the members retire without the bar, and severally return as their names were drawn by the Clerk from a ox, and take possession of such seats as they migh

This proceeding consumed about one hour.

Mr. NICHOLS then offered a resolution declaring
Mr. Grossbrenner, the present incumbent, SergeantstAims, pending the consideration of which the House

After the adjournment an Anti-Administration Caseus was announced to be held this evening. REJOICINGS AT THE ELECTION OF BANKS

REJOICINGS AT THE ELECTION OF BANKS.

The citizens of Waitham, the native town of Speaker
Banks, fired 100 guns to-day in honor of his election.
The announcement was made in Waltham on Saturday night by a special messenger from Boston. Several dwellings were illuminated, and congratulator speeches made. Mrs. Banks was called upon, and found in attendance at the sick bed of her mother. Hearty cheers were given at the residences of the Hearty cheers were given at the residences of the leading Republicans, when about midnight the crowd

A salute of 103 guns will be fired here to morrow is honor of the election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. In the evening the Republicans will hold a public meeting.

KANSAS NEWS.

Curcaso, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856.

We have advices from Kansas saying that no election was held at Leavenworth, or at other points in that Territory on the day fixed for the election, the State officers fearing violence from the Missourians.

Letters state that another general javasion was applied and that extensive warlike preparations. prehended, and that extensive warlike preparation

A FATAL OCCURRENCE.

KEYPORT, N. J., Mouday, Feb. 4.1856.

A young man, named Elisha Bogle, was found deal on the ice alongside the sloop Dasty Miller, at Keyport dock this morning. The sloop had been robbed on Friday night, and the captain, William Crana, had set a loaded gun in such a position that the opening the cabin slide would discharge the contents into the cgs of the person opening it. Bogle had apparently